

# QUEST 5 SOCIALISTS; WILL COMPEL PARTY TO PURGE ITSELF

## Legislators Move to Bar Socialist Ballots Until They Stand For Americanism.

### DEBATE NEARLY 24 HOURS

#### Vote to Expel Three Assemblymen Was 116 to 28 and on Other Two 104 to 40.

### VOTERS BETRAYED, THEY SAY

#### Will Take Appeal to Nation's Highest Tribunal if They Lose in State Court.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, April 1.—At 10 o'clock this morning, following a 23-hour session, the Assembly expelled from its membership the five Socialists, Louis Waldman and August Claessens of New York, Samuel A. De Witt and Samuel Orr of the Bronx and Charles Solomon of Kings and declared their seats vacant. The vote for expulsion, taken on each individual case, was overwhelming.

In the cases of Waldman, Claessens and Solomon against whom there were individual charges as well as those growing out of their membership in the Socialist Party, the vote was 116 for expulsion to 28 against. In the cases of Orr and De Witt, against whom there were no individual charges, the vote was 104 for expulsion to 40 against.

Following the expulsion, Speaker Sweet and his lieutenants today took steps to carry out the recommendation made by the Assembly Judiciary Committee that the Socialist Party be outlawed at the polls until it purges itself of principles and practices which are held to be disloyal and treasonable to the Government of the State and nation.

Speaker Sweet announced this afternoon that two bills were being prepared for this purpose, that one had practically been completed and that both might be introduced as early as tomorrow and in any event not later than next Monday night.

#### Must Reconstruct Socialist Party.

Speaker Sweet said he was not prepared to discuss the details of the proposed legislation, but that it was being designed to compel the Socialist Party to become thoroughly American and exclusively political by purging itself of fundamental errors woven into the fabric of its fundamental law and expressed in its platform and policies.

In order to meet the provisions of the proposed measures the Socialist Party must do these things.

It must exclude aliens, minors and other non-voters from the governing party committees.

It must divert party control from the small group of "dues-paying" members and turn the management of the party over to enrolled Socialists, as contemplated by the direct primary law.

It must renounce entangling alliances with the Third Internationale or any other similar aggregation of radicals abroad which have adopted forms of organization and programs dictated by political conditions in countries where the ballot box is not available as an antidote to political and economic wrongs.

It must amend its Constitution by eliminating any clauses in conflict with provisions of State and national Constitutions, such as the clause prohibiting members of the Socialist Party elected to legislative bodies from voting for military and naval appropriations.

It must discontinue the practice of exacting pledges from Socialists elected to office which would have the effect of interfering with their complete freedom of action, so far as the party is concerned, in public office.

It must abandon what now is a fixed policy of the Socialist Party, propaganda and organization work undertaken with a view to supplementing political action with industrial action such as sabotage and the general strike.

It must adopt a policy definitely committing the party to attain its ends through political, parliamentary and peaceful means.

It was pointed out that severance of relations existing or contemplated with the Third Internationale, or any other internationale, would not debar the Socialists from sending representatives to international gatherings of Socialists for the discussion of topics of mutual interest and concern, but it would prohibit Socialists in this country from subscribing to any program which might commit the party in this country to policies initiated abroad and out of harmony with the political system or practice of the institutions and Government of the United States.

That considerable difficulty was being encountered in the drafting of the proposed measures to make them conform with the Constitution and render them proof against repudiation in the courts was not denied by those engaged in their framing. Pains were being taken, it was stated, to make the bills safe from attack on the ground that they were in conflict with the theory of representative government or repressive in character.

The recommendation of the Judiciary Majority Committee was that "appropriate legislation be enacted to the end that hereafter no party, group or political organization in which aliens are

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